COTTORESTING LETTERS

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1851. The Nicaragua Question-The Negotiations in Lon don-The English Claim-What will Mr. Webster do?

Some time since, I gave a sketch of the Nicara guan negotiations connected with the "Squier treaty," showing that there were difficulties in the way which prevented its ratification, unless amended and that, in over t caske these amendments, the late Secretary of State had requested it to be passed by informally, until they had been agreed upon by the two governments; and that, in consequence of Mr. Mareoleta's delay in reaching this country, the amendments had not yet been made. I find, upon investigation, that I was somewhat in error as to the earlier history of this matter, although the statement of its present attitude was perfectly correct. It appears that Sir Henry Bulwer has always been hostile to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Squier, and, when it came on here, objected to it on several grounds-the principal ones being that it recognized the right of Nicaragua to the whole of the country through which the contemplated canal is to run; and further, that it bound Nicaragua and this country, respectively, to keep the canal open, without reference to any other power-thus giving us, as Sir Henry Bulwer argued, exclusive privileges. The treaty with Great Pritain was at this time under negotiation, and Sir Henry absolutely refused to proceed with it unply with the provisions of the British treaty. In this emergency, Mr. Clayton requested the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to pass by the "Squier treaty" informally, and he then drew up the amendments which Sir Henry Bulwer desired. These amendments could not be agreed to by the then Nicaraguan Charge, for want of instructions. Mr. Clayton wrote to the Director of Nicaragua, explaining the difficulty, and requesting that full instructions should be sent to the Charge here, or that some other gent leman should come here with the necessary powers to conclude a satisfactory arrangement. Shortly after this step was taken, Mr. Clayton resigned. The new Minister from Nicaragua, Mr. Marcoleta, did not arrive here till the commencement of this year, and it is to be presumed that sufficient time has not since clapsed for the negotiation of a treaty which will be satisfactory to both countries.

In looking over these proceedings, it cannot fail to be matter of astonishment that the treaty with Nic less the "Squier treaty" was amended so as to com-

both countries.

In looking over these proceedings, it cannot fail to be matter of astonishment that the treaty with Nicaragua, which was amply advantageous to this country, and appears to have been obnoxious to England simply because it set aside her absurd Mosquito claims, should have been practically abandoned for such an undefined, and, as it terms out, unmeaning paper as the treaty which has been negotiated with England. Had the Senate been aware that Squier's treaty was withdrawn because England objected to the cavalier manner in which the claims

ated with England. Had the Senate been aware that Squier's treaty was withdrawn because England objected to the cavalier manner in which the claims of his breechless majesty of Mosquito were overlooked, it may well be doubted whether the treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, would have been ratified at all; because, taken in connexion with this objection to Squier's treaty, it was evidently intended as a mere sop to Cerberus—a little smoke thrown up to hide the intentions of England, to continue her "protectorate," and to postpone the question which must ultimately arise of her abandonment of it.

The whole question of the "claims" of the Mosquito shore country, has been thoroughly and ably gone into by our Minister at the Court of St. James—Mr. Abbot Lawrence—in his correspondence with Lord Palmerston, during the fall of 1839, and spring of 1850. England sets up the claim on the part of her "ancent ally," that the Mosquito shore never was conquered by Spain, and that, consequently, when the Spanish possessions of Gausemais threw off their allegiance to the Spanish government, they could not claim a title to a country over which spain had no control. But Mr. Lawrence, by the aid of British State papers, which, by a fortunate accident, came into his possession whilst in London, proved by their own records, that not only had Spain exercised control over the Mosquito country, but that it had been acknowledged in the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British but that it had been acknowledged in the British House of Commons, and the conduct of the British Governor of Jamaica, in sending the Mosquito Indians arms, and inciting them to a revolt against Spain, disavowed, and the Governor recalled in disgrace. And it was further shown by Mr. Lawrence, that England had to thus publicly disavow the conduct of the Governor, and to protest against being connected with the buccaneering expedition, in order to escape the necessity of a war with Spain, which otherwise would have resulted.

Thus the absurd pretention of England that the Mosquite Indians never were subjected to Spanish

Thus the absurd pretention of England that the Mosquito Indians never were subjected to Spanish rule, is by their own archives proved to be false, and consequently, their whole claim to regard the masquitos as one independent people, with whom hey are allied, and whom they are bound to proceet, falls to the ground; even if the present condition of those people did not, in itself, east ridicule over the whole matter. As well might the United States enter into a treaty with a tribe of indians gring in Canada, and thereupon set up a claim, as iving in Canada, and thereupon set up a claim, as their allies, to the land which formerly belonged to them, but which by right of conquest now belongs

them, but which by right of conquest now belongs to Great Britain.

But the aggressive and grasping policy of England, is a matter of history. Her East India possessions present a bloody monument of her system of intrigue; and the dissentions in Central America, are but snother phase of the same policy. She has for years—centuries—desired to obtain a foothold in Central America, and that desire is as strong now as it ever was. Sir Heary Bulwer may make as many Bencomb speeches as he picases. He may declare that he hates humbug and despise the old overreaching system of diplomacy; whilst at the same time he is pursuing the very system he denounces. He may continue to sneer at Chatfield as a medoling fool, and at the same time write him confidential letters, telling him to keep dark, so as to assist in pulling the wool over the eyes of this "wonk" government. With all these tricks of the diplomatic school in which he was educated, this country has nothing to do. Sir Henry Bulwer may be more of an American than the Americans are themselves; or he may, like his countryman, Deckets, regard us with contempt—as poor simpletons in comparison to John Bull. With all this, I repeat, we have nothing to deart claims of England in Central America cannot

Sall. With all this, I repeat, we have nothing to be The duty of this country is plain. The ab-eard claims of England in Central America cannot be countenanced, and the severe the question is di-vested of the mystification which has been thrown around it, the better Mr. Wabster has a plain path before him, and the country looks to him, in the confident reliance that he will said to his bril-liant rejutation by the manner in which he will consided the necessariance which he predecessor conclude the negotiations whas managed so to belog. With Nicaragua, Great Britan is predecessor on negotiations with Nichrngua, Great hat not have anything to do her own records, prove that shaller, either as for herself or he ground in Central America.

Our Southern Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 26, 1931. Secretion-Uncle Sam Making Proportions-More ments in the Interior - dryn sech of the General Convention - Miscellaneous Africa - Cetten, Ar.

The United States garrison, at Castle Pinckney, amused themselves for several hours, yesterday, in artillery practice, long and short range, and we understand they received quite a supply of munitions, &c. Castle Pinckney is one of the forts which command the harbor of Charleston. The firing was rather tantalizing to the secossionists, who thought that it was no doubt intended to warn them and defy them to attempt to leave the Union; and they say that it was in vary bad taste, just at this particular time, to give out any such infimations that in case of revolt they are to be whipped into submission. We rather suppose, however, that the administration, even in the event of secession, will delay the last resort of bloodshed as long as possible; but in whatever aspect the act of second is contemplated, it loans up like some horrible phantom in the dack, trailing its victims to

We are seriously afraid that the real dangers to We are seriously afraid that the real dangers to this Union are just within hall, like a line of break-ers relling up their white raffler between the ship and shore, with the wind blowing to the landward, and muliny among the crew. From the interior we leave that the delegations from the several dis-tricts and parishes of the State, to the General Convention of the State Rights Associations, are nearly all completed; and that on the first Monday is May we may very convention of the State Rights As conations, are mearly all completed; and that on the first Monday in May we may expect, instead of hundreds, some thomenods of people, from all parts of the State, in attendance. As to the result of this Convention, accession, by separate and independent State action, and proceed to steps to that end, though we are not without hope that they will adopt the more cautious policy of first consulting the opinion of the other cotton States, in reference to the concessions upon which they will remain in a the conditions upon which they will remain in the conditions upon which they will remain in

in any event, we have no doubt that this an-

credulity as to the dangers which so imminently threaten the safety of this Union.

Rainy weather has prevented our attendance at the great camp meeting near Summerville. If the prevailing sterm clears away, we expect to-morrow to be able to give an interesting account of a religious jubilee in the weeds in South Carolina. Tormadoes and washing rains have nearly awamped the cotton States, and by putting back the season, increase the chances from the outset of a short crop. Gentle showers and a hot sun are required to give cotton a fair start; but the season is backward and very unfavorable, from the continued rains and cold weather.

cotton a fair start; but the season is backward and very unfavorable, from the continued rains and cold weather.

The fall in the prices of cotton in England has caused considerable disappointment among planters and dealers in this latitude. Some say that it is down for the balance of last year's crop, and that the South will lose upon it twenty or twenty-five millions; or that the aggregate, by some such deficiency, will be less than their expectations. The arrival of the next steamer is looked for with great anxiety—operations in the meantime being partially suspended.

Anna Bishop gave a concert in this city to a very flattering house, on Thursday evening, and gives another to-night—her right hand assistant being Signor Novelli, and the large gentleman, Mr. Boehsa, or Boxer, the chief of the instruments. Anna Bishop is a great favorite in Charleston; though Truffi is the favorite of them all.

Mr. Adams, (the manager of the theatre, and a very good one, too,) meantime, keeps up his nightly bill of fare and will do so till the close of the forth-

very good one, too, in eastime, keeps up his nightly bill of fare, and will do so till the close of the forth-coming convention. He has a clever stock com-pany. Miss Anna Sinclair, as a singer, if she will, may yet command her own terms in New York; and Walcot would be the man for Burton, in almost

anything.
In conclusion, the course of South Carolina and In conclusion, the course of South Carolina and of the South, and the question of the continuance or disruption of this great Union of ours, hangs very much upon the action of the convention which meets in this city on the first Monday in May.

New Orleans, April 23, 1851. The Invasion of Cube—Insult to the American Flug -The Sponish Steamer Pizarro Firing into the American Steamer Falcon-Movements of the Iuvaders in Texas - The Ruse in Georgia- Arrival of Gen. Scott and Mar'lle Parodi, Se., Se.

The Falcon, Capt. Hartsteine, which arrived ere yesterday morning from Havana, reports that he was fired into by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, two shots passing over his vessel, but doing no damage. Capt. 11. gave orders for all the old iron to be scraped together, for the purpose of returning the compliment with the only piece of cannon he had aboard, when an explanation took place, and the Spaniard apologised. This is certainly a high-handed affair, and shows that the Spaniards are so alarmed for the safety of the island, that they are afraid of their own shadows. It is a great oversight an the part of our government, as well as bad policy, in permitting our mail steamers to go unarmed They should be provided for any emergency, and, at least, have a sufficient armament on hoard for defence. It would seem the Spaniards have an old grudge against Capt. Hartsteine, on account of some difficulty that occurred with the authorities during the last "big scare," when the Filibusseros landed on Cardenas. As a general rule, the flag of the Union should not be permitted to float over any national vessel which has not the means on board for protecting it from insult.

That there are movements being made in different parts of the South for some particular object in connection with Cuba, is not to be denied. What the motives really are, however, is not to be accretained. I have heard it whispered that the late demonstration got up on the coast of Georgia, grudge against Capt. Hartsteine, on account of

in connection with Cuba, is not to be denied. What the motives really are, however, is not to be ascertained. I have heard it whispered that the late demonstration got up on the coast of Georgia, in which a considerable body of young men marched from Macon to Savannah, was all for a ruse. It is supposed by many that it is a part of the policy of the liberators to harrass the Spaniards in this way, by keeping them constantly in hot water, so that finally they will propose to sell the island to our government. Perhaps Mr. Clay visited the island for the purpose of knowing what price to give for it when the proposition to buy should come up in the Senate. There is another rumor affoat, that the movement in Georgia, and the giving out of an intended organization in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, has been done to conceal a grand movement, which has been lately going on and concentrating at some point between Corpus Christi and Brazos St. Jago. It is true, that sometime ago Gen. Lopez was known to have left here for Texas. Afterwards, a certain Texas State Senator, deeply interested in the city of Rio Grande, suddenly appeared in this city, and departed again as speedily. An ex-officer of the United States army, who is celebrated for his eccentricities, and wearing a white hat, left here some weeks ago in a schooner heavily laden, it was said, for Corpus or Padre Island. It is not to be denied that a considerable emigration has lately been setting in that direction, and Padre Island, from its situation, would make a good point of rendervous. I give you these rumors and whisperings for what they are worth. It has also been mimmated that troops, or rather parties of men, calling themselves "Buffalo Hunters," were conperings for what they are worth. It has also been intimated that troops, or rather parties of men, calling themselves "Euffalo Hunters," were concentrating in the vicinity of Alexandria, on Red river, and were to take a route towards Texas. From these circumstances, it would seem that some point on the Texas coast had been selected for a readeryons.

General Scott arrived here in the steamer Belle key, yesterday, from Louisville, it is said, on official business of importance. Whether connected with the Cuba movements or not, "nobody knows." So far as the weather is concerned, his advent was very unpropitious. Yesterday was a cold, miserable, old-fashioned rainy day, and on the arrival of the steamer, there were about half the usual number of persons standing on the wharf that there generally are on such occasions. When General Scott walked ashore, with his hat in his hand, several of the crowd uncovered, on being told who he was. The General then commenced bowing on all sides, taking it for granted that the crowd had come down expressly to receive him. He is accompanied by Surgeon General Lawson and General R. Jones. They have taken quarters at the St. Louis Hotel. To-day, about 12 o'clock, a national salute was fired from the Place d'Armes, in honor of the military hero. To the credit of our elitizens, be it said, there were no wild demonstrations of enthusiasm, or other tomfool doings.

Another great event in the history of yesterday, was the arrival, also, of the far-famed Parodi, who is at the St. Louis. She was screnaded hat night by Lebman's celebrated brass band. A large number of spectators were present, when several of our Italian fellow citizens waited on M'lle Parodi, and precenting her with a magnificent louquet, cordially welcomed her to our city. The balleconies and win-

ecenting her with a magnificent bouquet, cordially elecaned her to our city. The balconies and win-ture of the botel were crowded with ladies. After tening to the fine music of the band, the crowd

isome of the notice were crowled with indices. After listening to the fine music of the band, the crowd gave three choers for the songstress, and dispersed. The trial of W.m. H. Krington, as principal, and t. W. Little, as accessory to the murder of Theo. P. Fyrd, terminated yesterday. Evington, who is a young man about 23 years of age, married a very beautiful young hir of about sixteen, who had formerly been on the stage. Byrs, who was also a young men about 25 or 21 years of age, and who was harried, succeeded in inducing Evington's wife to live with him, and Berd kept her in a house of ill fame, in St. Paul street. The character of the girl was said to have been bad before Evington married her. After Byrd had kept her about a week, he threatened to kill kvington, who met him in the Verandah Hotel bar room, one Sunday afternoon, and after a sendle, in which it appears lived struck the accused first, he stabled the decayed twice, who died on the spot. The trial lasted but two days. The intry yesterday afternoon found the prisoners "not guilty," and they were discharged. The wife of Evington was present in court during the trial, and showed the most lead on the room, and and manners.

The Union, Card, Budd, arrived at our wharf a

he Union, Capt, Budd, arrived at our wharf a ittle after IZ o clock host night, after a parage of ix days and eighteen hours, bringing as files of the Herodi one day in advance of the mail, containing to late Hayana correspondence in relation to the incasion of Coha. agion of Cuba.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, April 30. From the Newark (N.J.) Advection April 20. We have just reserved private intelligence from Jacksenville, Florida, that a company of desperadoes have been making preparations at that place, for the contemplated attack upon the island of Coba, and that a steamer was expected there on the night of the 25th, to take them off. Our correspondent has known of their proceedings for some time past, but became acquainted with them in such a manner that he was not permitted to divulge the secret before. The note, dated on the 25th, says — I expect to see a steamer full of them this evening. all night, if necessary, to see them off. It is a desperate game, at which none but desperate men will play."

INTERESTING FROM THE CHEROKE NATION - We see in receipt of the Talequah Advocate of the Sthust. Letters had been received there communiinst. Letters had been received there communicating information that the department have agreed to pay the old settler per capita, according to the wishes of the old settlers, taking Judge Brown's roll for a basis. Also, that the emigrant per capita will not be required to be paid according to my census taken previous to their emigration, but according to the census that may be taken since the date of the trenty of ISM6. And even that point had been referred to the Atterney General. No register of deaths has been kept among the Cherokees, as yet, and it would be difficult to fix upon that point with any degree of accuracy. Several executions were about to take place. Toney Watta and Jim Wah-you-skee were to be hung on the 'the last. proaching Convention of all the Southern Rights
Associations of South Carolina, will have the effect
of illuminating the North very considerably, and or
specified a large proportion of their prevailing in

The Virginia Reform Cenventloy-Hon.

Henry A. Wise. [From the Petersburg'(Va.) Democrat, April 29.] From the Petersburg (Va.) Democrat, April 29.]

No body of men could have assembled under more favorable circumstances than did the present constitutional convention of Virginia. The great mass of the people were disgusted with the aristocratic features of the present constitution; were ashamed of its contracted and antiquated spirit, and were auxious to exert for themselves more influence in the administration of the government. The members of the convention were elected under a pledge to accomplish the most thorough reforms in the constitution, and the people were prepared to accept the result of their labors with gratitude. But, instead of addressing themselves at once, and with a practical purpose, to the task before them, the members of the convention entirely lost sight of the wants and interests of the people, and exerted themselves only in illustrating their eloquence by indulging in a boundless and endless debate upon every conceivable proposition, from the most trivial to the most important. Instead of serving the people, the members were busy only in serving the people, the neglect of the people's business brought upon the convention the contempt and indignation of the people. The elaborate orations of members were despised, their windy harangues ridiculed, and all their unsearonable displays of rhetoric hissed and scorned. The people have been disappointed and disgusted, and they regard the convention now only with contempt and derision. Anxious as they are for the reform of the constitution, they would, to-morrow, scout the proposition for a convention if it could be again submitted to them.

A characteristic scene is onacting in the convention of the proper the people of the member is just

if it could be again submitted to them.

A characteristic scene is enacting in the convention at the present mement. A member is just concluding a speech which he has been delivering for four days. Now, is it conceivable that so simple a proposition as the basis of representation should require for its discussion more than an hour or two? In the last convention, the affluent minds of Tazewell and Leigh, and Randolph, were content with a few hours investigation of a subject in he discussion of which days and nights are consumed by the pigmies of the present body. But the members of the convention are not satisfied with the legitimate and legical discussion of a proposition. A question must be viewed in every conceivable relation, and an infinite torrent of demagoguism must be given vent to.

The speech of Henry A. Wise is one of the most remarkable harangues ever delivered to a deliberative body. Whether considered in respect of its magnitude, or the manner of its delivery, or the doctrines it promulgates, it is a phenamenon—an intellectual monster. No man who has not seen and heard him in his present performance, canform the least conception of the matter or the manner.

intellectual monster. No man who has not seen and heard him in his present performance, canform the least conception of the matter or the manner. The attitudes and gesticulations of the man are in themselves a marvel. Now he stands erect, with uplifted hand, imploring the favor, or imprecating the wrath of heaven; again he sinks almost to the floor in the agony of some extreme passion. Now he whispers forth the accents of persuasion, anon he hisses out some withering anathema. At one time his voice rings like the bleat of a suffering calf; again it sinks to the solemn sound of a Suntime his voice rings like the bleat of a suffering calf; again it sinks to the solemn sound of a Sunday sermon. At one moment his face beams with gentleness, presently it flames with all the passions of a fury. He strides up and down the floor, he tosses and swings his arms, he shakes his fist and points his finger; he stamps and raves and scowls. The matter is suited to the manner. Such a torrent of twaddle, such a mush mixture of mere fustian, such agonizing pathos, such erratic flights of fancy, such blasting invective, such solemn prayers, such blasting invective, such solemn of fancy, such blasting invective, such solemn prayers, such blasting invective, such solemn prayers, such blasphemous imprecations! Every topic is discussed by the orator, no matter what its irrelevancy. Now he is speculating about the origin of society; in a moment he launches into an invec-tive against race-horses. Now he is complimenting Jesus Christ, and now abusing John Randolph; at one moment he quotes Shakspeare, at another the Bible, Magna Charta, and King John, the declara-tion of Independence, and Thomas Jefferson, the Medes and Persians, the Greeks and Romans, the French and English, the whites and blacks—all French and English, the whites and blacks—all figure in this comprehensive medley. But to say that this speech of Henry A. Wise is not characized by ability, is to utter a manifest absurdity. In mountains of the merest trash and dirt, are scattered gems of the first water. Mr. Wise is an orator; he can and does control the will and feedings of the men he addresses. In power, in interest, ne effect, no man in the convention can compare with him. Crowds flock to hear him, just as they go to the play house, to be amused and excited by come him. Crowds flock to hear him, just as they go to
the play house, to be amused and excited by comic
passages and by brilliant declamation. Booth was
playing Hamlet at the theatre, and Wise Harle
quin at the capitol, and the latter drew the crowd
But when we say Wise's speech is a theatrical exhibition, we do not mean to intimate that he produces no impression. He does produce an impression, if not upon the convention, yet upon the
galleries, to whom he especially addresses himself.
It is impossible to characterize the doctrines of Mr.
Wise's harrangue in terms sufficiently denunciatory. Their tendency is mischievous to the last
degree. We speak not of his opinions upon the
basis of representation, but of those socialist doctrines which he promulgates with all the zeal of the
reddest republican. The whole burden of his oration is abuse of the rich (whom he calls the aristocrats) and laudatious of the poor; and the inevitable effect of his doctrines, is to exasperate and
excite these two classes of society against one another.

The tendency of his doctrines is revolutionary

nounce the doctrines put forth by Henry A. Wise, as dangerous to the peace of society; and their nicious tendency should be counteracted by united opposition of all good men.

INTERESTING PROSE LIBRAGE.—The Boston Trareller of the 30th uit, says:—We have received
Liberia papers of the 5th of February. The principal items of news we have already published.
There are indications of national improvement and
progress in the columns of these papers which dezerve notice. The Liberia Herald of January 15th,
contains a list of bills and resolutions adopted by
the National Legislature, which adjourned on the
3d of January. The whole number of these acts
and resolutions is thirty-one; and it is pleasant to
see that nearly all of them have direct reference to
the public good and the general improvement of
the republic and the nation. Six of these acts retate to navigation, commerce, and the collection of
revenue; about as many more relate to internal improvements—the survey of public lands, the estabishment of new settlements, the building of
bridges, and the crection of public buildings; there
are two or more revolutions relating to the appointment of commissioners to settle disputes and wars
existing between different native tribes contiguous
to the republic; also, acts regulating elections, and sisting between different native tribes configuous the republic; also, acts regulating elections, and athorizing the compilation and publication of the ws of the republic. The most important of the its relating to navigation and commerce, is that the criming the trade of foreign vessels at places that the republic, which are not ports of entry, he goods designed for such trade are to be entered aome port of entry, the amount of duties ascor-died, one-third of the amount paid, bonds given the remainder and fifty dellars paid for all the size. tained, one-third of the amount paid, bonds given for the remainder, and fifty dolfars paid for a license to trade a cach of the desired ports. If the vessel extends her coyage, and sells a part of these goods beyond the limits of the republic, a drawback is allowed, on her return, equal to the amount of duties on goods thus sold, less tweive and a hair percent. This set throws open to legal trade the amount on a landing places on the coast, where the Libertans have not yet been able to establish extensions, and as tiread Sisters. Sangwin, Callinas, Cape Mount, and others. The thresh also mentions the recent arrival in Monrovia of a departure of native chiefs, with a numerous returns of mentions the recent arrival in Montovia of a depo-tation of native chiefs, with a numerous retinue of attendants, accompanied by a band of native mast-caus, with war horns, drums, and other native in-struments—to solicit the interference and good offices of the President of the republic in stopping the rawages of a war in progress in the bey-country. The Hend of February 5th, speaks in terms of ex-mitation of the spirit and evidences of improvement verywhere visible in Monrovia and in the interior cities are the second of the print the second very everywhere visible in Monrovia and in the interior citlements. It says:—"During the past year averal substantial buildings have been erected in this town; others are now in the course of erection; and the old buildings are being enlarged and repaired. The same may be said of the settlements in the interior. One would scarcely credit the animation observable along the banks of the St. Paul—the lum and bustle at the several brickyards—the sound of the saw and hammer—and the chattering of the little urchias as they ply the hoe in their small patches of potatoes and cassadas on the banks of the river."

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.—A Winnebage Indian, an intelligent fellow, who spoke English well, and was known by the name of Dr. Johnson, was found murdered, near the brick yard, in the rear of St. Paul, last Friday. Two other Winnebages were with him, one or both of whom were guilty of taking his life. He was killed by being stabbed in the side. We learn that the two Winnebages who killed kim have fied. We notice claim shantees erected on each of the islands in the Mississippi, opposite St. Paul. Last year, the Father of Walters was in possession of those islands, and will be very likely to squat there again. The Nominee arrived on Friday last, being the 4th day of April, in the morning, catching St. Paul in bed. This is the carliers arrival but one, on record, a boat having arrived five years ago, or the 28th day of March, we believe. A boat could have passed through Lake Fipin quite as early this season. Considerable operations in real estate have recently transpired in St. Paul, with rather an upward tendency. A lot 115 feet by 50, held last year at \$180, and afterwards sold for \$250, changed hands, last week, for \$350, and a boarding house is to be built upon it by Mr. Rogers, running from Bench street through to Third street. The Legislature adjourned without passing the appropriation bill.— AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA .- A Winnebago Indian

The Lighthouse Establishment.

[From the National Intelligencer. April 28]

By an act of Congres, passed at the last session, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to cause "a loard to be convened, to be composed of two officers of the navy, of high rank, two officers of the engineers of the army, and such civil officer of high scientific attainments as may be under the orders or at the disposition of the Treasury Department, and a junior officer of the navy, to act as secretary to said board, whose duty it shall be under instructions from the Treasury Department, each industry to inquire into the condition of the lighthouse etablishment of the United States, and make a general detailed report and programme to guide legislation in extending and improving the present system of construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence."

Under the preceding provisions of the act of Congress, we learn that the following gentlemen have been selected to form the above Beard, via: "Commodore W. Shubrick and Commander S. F. Dupont of the Navy; Brevet Erigadier General J. G. Totten, Chief of the Engineers; and Lieut. Cel. James Kearney, of the Topographical Engineers; Professor A. D. Bache, Chief of the Coast Survey; and Lieut. Thornton S. Jenkins, of the Navy, as secretary.

The Beard will meet in this city in the ensuing mouth,

is secretary.

The Board will meet in this city in the ensuing mouth, The Board will meet in this city in the ensuing mouth, for the jurpose of organization, previous to entering upon their highly important duties. These duties will embrace a full examination of the whole of the lighthouse system of the United States, including a report as to any new lighthouses which may be required, and the selection of the sites for them; the propriety of altering or changing the location, or of discontinuing any of those already existing; the mode of lighting them, furnishing the needful supplies, and superintending them; and reporting generally on any point connected with the system.

and reporting generally on any point connectes what the system.

The is bor will necessarily be great, as the task involves the necessity of a personal inspection of all the light-tessels, and beacons, amounting to some hundreds, along the whole of the Atlantic coast, from Eastport to Cape Florida, and round all of the Guif coast to the Rio Grande.

From a board so judiciously selected, of officers of high professional character and experience, valuable and reliable reports may be expected, and results of the greatest advantage to this branch of the public service.

The Late Destructive Fire at Grand Gulf, Miss. - The New Orleans Picayane, of the 18th inst., publishes the following account of the late fire at Grand Gulf, Miss. - The fire broke out at balf past 11 o'clock last Tuesday morning, in a frame tenement, near the wharf boat, and contiguous to one of the two taverns in the town. The steamer William Noble had just left the wharf boat, and as the river was very high, she was within a few yards of the front buildings. It is supposed that the sparks from the steamer's chimneys caught in this frame tenement and occasioned the fire. The wind was blowing hard at the time, driving the flames and sparks directly from the front towards the rear of the town. As soon as the alarm was given, the citizens hurried in crowds to the spot, whilst a number of them brought down a THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GRAND GULF. towards the rear of the town. As soon as the alarm was given, the citizens hurried in crowds to the spot, whilst a number of them brought down a small engine, and prepared to put it to service. After the hose and pipes were attached, which was not done until half an hour had elapsed, it was discovered that the engine was useless and could not work. By this time the flames raged furiously and uncontrolably over the entire front row of buildings. The citizens struggled hard against them. Lines of men were formed to the river down the various streets, water was continually passed to the points menaced, the roofs of the surrounding buildings yet uninjured were covered with damp blankets, and whilst many thus strove to extinguish the flames, or to prevent them from spreading, others exerted themselves to save property, stores, horses, &c. These efforts proved of no avail to save the front square of buildings. They were entirely destroyed. The sparks flew by myriads over the rest of the town, and it appeared as if nothing could save it. Suddenly, toward evening the wind changed a point or two, renewed exertions were made, the lines to supply water were better organized, and, finally, the flames were confined to their original area, and Grand Gulf was saved. The loss, however, is very heavy. The twenty buildings destroyed were mostly of brick, and served as stores. The citizens estimate the loss, at the least, as amounting to \$100.000. The Presbyterian church, a large, new brick building, not yet finished, but used, was entirely destroyed. The brick building in which was the office of the Claiborne Grazette, a new paper, was burned. The type was saved. The loves and vehicles in the livery stable, and the jewelry establishment of Mr. Keyes' stock was nearly letters and vehicles in the livery stable, which was the depot of the stage line to Port Gibson, were removed in time. Mr. Keyes' stock was nearly adjected. A number of mechanics are left houseless and penniless. Among the buildings destroyed was the warehouse of Mr. Halloway. It contained 1,000 beles of cotten, and a large quantity of grain. Nothing was saved. The large drug establishment of Mr. Shreve, in the second block, in the rear, was at one time abandoned. Had it caught fire, it would have been impossible to save the rest of the would have been impossible to save the rest of the

The New York and Eric Raithoad Opening—
The Village of Denkiek.—A correspondent of
the Detroit Daily Advertiser, speaking of the opening of the New York and Eric Raimoad, says:—
Tuesday was a gala day at Dunkirk. At six o'clock
the first train of cars was expected from New York,
bringing the President and Directors of the New
York and Eric Railroad Company. Preparations
were being made to receive them with honors. The
afternoon was agreeably spent in examining the
various finished and unfinished works of the company. Dunkirk is pleasantly situated, the land
gradually rising from the lake shore. On the south,
high hills arise, on whose summits the snow yet remains. A small bay makes the harbor, which is
protected from all wieds but that from the north
and northeast quarters, and the company propose THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILEOAD OPENING mains. A small bay makes the harbor, which is protected from all winds but that from the north and northeast quarters, and the company propose by fall, by means of new breakwaters and piers, to have it easy of access at all times and weathers. About fifty rods from the pier stands their passenger dipot, a brick building, 300 by 100 feet, light and airy, roof self-supported, with various offices attached. This will also accommodate the State line road, in their connection with the Eric. Back of this, about twenty rods, are situated the various shops of the company, a magnificent building, containing the machine shop, 95 by 25, feet; engine house, 65 by 295; engine room, 27½ by 42; blacksmith shop, 51 by 59; carpenter shop, 47½ by 59. A chimney, 140 feet in height, will adjoin, for the same purpose as that at the depot in Detroit. Their freight depot on the lake shore, adjoining the pier, is to be 300 by 290 feet. Their dock extends into the lake 600 feet, and the greater part will be roofed over for the accummodation of freight. Punetually at six o'clock, the train was announced by the firing of cannon; flags were strung across the street, and waved from tops of buildings. The Dzukirkers were in a state of great excitement, for what they had long hoped, prayed, yet feared might not be, was accomplished.

The Cotton Chop of South Carolina.—A correspondent of the Charleston Moreney, writing from Beautort, under date of April 22, says—"Our crops in this vicinity are very unpromising, and, in my spinion, it would have been better for the planters to held their cotton until next fall; as I feel assured it will command fifteen cents by that time. This morning we were unexpectedly visited by a very considerable frost, which to us in the low country, is very unusual, as you know. This being a wet spring, cotton has come up very soon after being planted, and in consequence of the cool nights and frosty mornings, it has died more than has ever been known, leaving scarcely a fourth of a stand. This morning's frost, we fear, will make a finish of our cotton, and what is worse, there is no seed to plant over. To-day I endeavored to borrow some ant over. To-day I endeavored to borrow some ed, but was informed by one of my neighbors that ed could not be had upon any terms, he having at returned after searching the neighborhood for ed. The snew of ISIS was not so disastrous as the ced. The show of ISIS was not so disastrous as the cent cool nights and frosty mornings have been, assumed as in ISIS the spring was dry, and cotton as not generally up; whereas now, most planters are their cotton above the ground. And besides, he cold weather was on the 16th April, one work artier in ISIS than it is in ISSI. Our upland planters have been seriously injured, as far as their concentred, by a fall of hail has week, and those the cite of the concentred. their land flowed by high water in the Sa vannah river.

Missories Leap .- Three flat bont londs of lend ast, from mines worked near Newsho, Newton only, Mo. The mines are said to be very rich secosho lies about twenty miles from Cow Skin iver, and about twenty-five or thirty from Grand iter. The lead will have to be boated down Grand iter. river. The lead will have to be boated down Grand river. In flat boats, thence down the Arkansas river. Here is a new avenue of trade opened to this place. When the mines in the Choctaw nation are spened, and the ore in Sevier county is worked, we shall have quite a trade in lead.—Fort Smith (Ask.) Heraki, April 11.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.-The Republic gives the Newspaper Postage.—The Republic gives the following as the rates of postage on newspapers:—The new postage law is to go into effect on the 1st day of July next, when the rates on newspapers will be greatly reduced. Weekly newspapers will circulate free in the county where they are published.

The following will be the postage per annum on newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight—except those which do not contain over three hundred square inches, which are to be charged one-fourth of these rates—cent "to actual and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication," vis.:

Semi-weekly.

Weekly......

Semi-monthly

Monthly page Distances. Over 200 and not over 1.000 ... Over 1.006 and not over 2.000 ... Over 2.000 and not over 4.000 ... Over 4.000

Living in California. The following breakfast and dinner bills of fare show the luxuries to be found in the leading hotels in California :-

UNION HOTEL PORTSMOUTH SQUARE. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Under the management of Isaac M. Hall, late of the

Eagle Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

PROPRIETORS A. A. BELOVER, of Chie. JNO. MIDDLETON, of Penn. E. V. Joice, of New York.

> BILL OF FARE. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1851.

BREAKFAST Bam and Eggs,
Boiled Eggs,
Broiled Chickens,
Broiled Qualls,
Corn Bread,
Lafayette Cakes,
Cakes,
Dry Toast,
Dipped Toast,
Magnolia Rolls,
Hominy,
Roasted Potatees,
Pried Potatees,
Chocholate. Mackerel.
Fish Balls.
Breiled Westphalia Ham,
(English Sauce.)
Stewed Kinney, a la Fran-

Breakfast from 8 to 10, Lurch from 1 to 2, Dianer at 5, and Supper at 7%, o'clock.

Fried Liver.

BILL OF FARE.

Chocholate. Coffee. Green and Black Tea. Cafe Ola

UNION HOTEL. PORTSMOUTH SQUARE, SAN PRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of Isaac M. HALL, late of the Eagle Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

A. A. SELOVER, of Ohio. JNO. MIDDLETON, of Pena. E. V. Joice, of New York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1861

DINNER. Spinach, Turnipa, Radishes, Lettuce. Vernicelli.
Becf. Fish.
Boiled Trout, Salmon and Pike.
Baked Red Fish, (Wine Sauce.)
DOLER.
Westphalia Ham, (Champagne Sauce.)
Ley Muttor, (Caper Sauce)
Corned Beef, and Cabbage.
Chicken.
Tongue.
annTREES.
Broiled Woodcock.
Fresh Lobster.
Broiled Chickens.
Qualis, Potted.
Rabbit Selms.
Crais, Stuffed.
Mouton Harrico.
Calves Brains, (Pauletto Sauce.)
Cunard aux Peas. Birloin Beef. Chickens. Turkey. Venison. Bear.

Bear.

PASTRY.

Strawberry Pie.
Gooseberry Pie.
Greengage Pie.
Rhubarb Pie.
Plum Pudding.
Rice Pudding.
Currant Puds.
Jelly Puds.
PRUSTS. Sauce.)
Cunard aux Peas.
Cunard aux Peas.
Teal on Tonst.
Oyster Scollep.
Fish Barbacue.
Pork Pate.
Tenderloin Steak, (Anchovy Sauce)
VEGETABLES.
Tomstees.

Mashed do. Beets. Cabbage.

Breakfast From 8 to 10, Lunch from 1 to 2, Dinner at 5, and Tea at 7 o'clock.

WINE LIST. | CHAMPAGNES | S5 00 | London Particular | 3 00 | Heidzick | 5 00 | London Particular | 3 00 | Heidzick | 5 00 | Newton's Utd | 1 00 | Perriser | 4 00 | Green & Son's | 2 50 | House | 5 00 | Hockheimer | 5 Old Brown, vint. 39. 350 White Wine.
PORTS. 300 London Porter. 300 London Lond Hant Brion. 300 Curacoa. St.Julien. Table Cl't. 150 Kirchenwasser. St. Estephe. 200 Anniectte.

Discovery of a Den of Horse Thieves in Indian — Mr. Jacob Weiss, of Boone county, had four horses stolen from him on the night of the 22d of March. He tracked the thieves to Beaver Lake, in Jasper county, in which there is an island where it was supposed a large gang of horse thieves, burglars, and counterfeiters had their rendezvous. He dushed into the lake, and swam his horse to the island, a distance of three quarters of a mile, and when he was within wading distance of the island shore, he was stopped by five men armed to the teeth, who told him if he approached the island one step further, he would do it at the peril of his life, and at the same time each pointed a cocked gun at him. He told them that they had his horses, and that he would be compensated for them, let the consequences be what they might; that his object was not to expose them, but to recover his horses or the movey for them. They seeing his bravery and determination, requested him to come ashere, which he did; they told him that if he would swear, upon his honor, that he would not expose the names of any of those he might know, and keep secret all the his honor, that he would not expose the names a any of those he might know, and keep secret all the any of those he might know, and keep sceret all the transactions during the night, as it was late in the evening, they would remunerate him for his horses, and that he should share their kindest hospitality during the night, and be taken to the lake shore the next morning. Under such embarrassing circumstances, he could not do otherwise than accept of their proposition. He was taken to a large cave on this isiand, provided with a supper, and then shown all the implements such as villains generally use for carrying out their designs, such as takes keys, bank note preses, metal for making bogus money, &c. The taxt morning he was paid his own price for his horses, and for his trouble in coming after them, and he and his herse taken to the shore according to agreement. Mr. Weiss says there were over one humored men in the gang, many of whom he knew; they had been residents of this and adjoining counties, and that they had occupied high stations among the citiners. He states that there were about twenty five women in the gang—the wives of ties, and that they are along the citizens. He states that there were about twenty five vomen in the gang—the wives of about twenty five vomen in the gang—the wives of a contract they had just sent about twenty-five women in the gang—the wives of some of the rascals. They had one hundred and thirty horses on the island, and they had just sent twenty-three out west in different directions. It is to be heped that the new society gotten up in Jasper and the surrounding counties will put an end to all such villanous companies.—New Albiny (Ind.) Ladger, April 19. THE MORMON KINGDOM OF BEAVER ISLAND. - We

The Mormon Kingdom of Seaver Island—the kingdem of Strang the First—which state that a state of
disturbance has continued there during the entire
winter. Strang, at the commencement of cold weather, and after the season of navigation was over,
diew more tightly the reins of government, well
knowing that whatever might occur, there was no
probability of interference from abroad. A whipjaing post was creeted, and chiefly devoted to the
punshment of those who spoke lightly of the king,
or cast aspersions upon his "divine right" to reign.
—Several persons were cruelly whipped with fifty
lashes upon the bare back, with beach and hickory
rods. Terror was then spread among those remaining upon the island, and implicit obevience enforced.
A man by the name of Morre, a Mormon, becoming disaffected, left the island, whereupon his property, real and personal, was declared confiscated,
and was given to another, by virtue of a royal edict.
During the winter, Moore returned upon the ice,
and attempted to regain possession of his house
and goods, but was compelled to flee for his life.
He was pursued by Strang, but was rescued and
defended by a small tribe of Indians, with whom he
remained and passed the winter. Upon the opening of navigation, Moore obtained process at Mackinaw against Strang, and taking the Sheriff, with
a posse of fifty well armed Indian warriors, went
to the Beaver to make arrests. Strang, however,
spied out their approach, and suspecting their object, and with the royal examples of Charles II, and
Louis Philippe before his eyes, fled amain, and took
refuge on a small island, some ten miles distant.
From this place he was driven by the Sheriff and
his aboriginal forces, who, at our latest advices
(April Iltin.) were still in full pursuit, having captured a large yawl, several stand of arms, and a
quantity of military stores belonging to his Majesty.
—Detroit Advortion, April 22.

The Turt.

Union Counse, L. I.—On Monday afternoon, a large number of turfmen assembled at the Union Course, to vitness the various races previously announced to take The day was fine, and the track in most superb place. The day was fine, and the track in most superborder; in fact, since John I. Snediker has become praprietor of the course, he has taken pains and expended a great deal of money in much needed improvements, Long Island can now boast of having two of the finest trotting tracks in the world. The following is a summary of the races in the order they came off:—

Match \$1.000, mile heats, best three in five, togo as they needed:—

straight heats. Time, 2:50-4;—2:48-4;—2:51.

TROTTING VS. PACING AT MOBILE—LADY SUFFOLK AND COMMENTER.—The race between the time-honored trotter Lady Suffolk, and the celebrated pacer Cowdriver, drew to the course a large number of spectators. The ladies stand presented quite an array of beauty and fishion, notwithstanding it was a chilly and dreary-looking evening. A fine band discoursed sweet music, which tended to cheer up the drooping spirits of those who had not invested on the result, but were spectators merely in compliment to her ladyship. In the betting, the horse had rather the call, but to our knowledge no great deal changed hands. The track was certainly the slowest we have ever seen it. On the back stretch and round the turns, the horses buried to their fetlocks. The following is the summary:—

Therapay, April 22—Mile heats, three best in five to harness, purse \$530.

LOUISIANA RACES.—BINGAMAN COURSE.—FIRST DAY.—SATURDAY, April 19.—Proprietor's Purse \$300, two mit

Saturnay, April 19.—Proprietor's Purse solo, theats.

A. W. Small's (A. Lecompte's) b. h. Flying Dutchman, by Grey Eagle, dam by Muckle John, 4 years old. (Rancy)

D. P. Kenner's ch. f. Mecca, by Ambassador dam Flight, 3 years old. (Rancy)

R. H. Long's ch. f. La Reine, by Trustee, dam by Tonson, 4 years old.

Time, 3:51—3:58¹4.

Samuel Megung.

Time, 3:61—3:68%.

METAIRIE COURSE—SECOND SPRING MEETING.—THE FASTERT THREE MILE RACE EVER RAN IN AMERICA.—SATURDAY, April 12.—Proprietor's Purse \$500, three milo heats.

T. B. Patterson's b. m. Charmer, by Glencoe, dam Betsey Malone, by Stockholder, 6 years old.

S. M. Hill's ch. f. Maria Woods, by Yorkshire, dam Margaret Woods, 3 years old.

D.F. Kenner's ch. h. Florin, by imp. Margrave, out of Picayune, 4 years old.

R. H. Leng's ch. f. La Reine, by imp. Trustee, dam by Tonson, 4 years old.

S. M. H. Leng's ch. f. La Reine, by imp. Trustee, dam by Tonson, 4 years old.

TIME.

First Heat. Second Heat. Third Heat First mile. 1:57
Second mile 1:54%
Third mile 1:47% 1:52 1:50 1:53

1:52% 5:38% 5:05 5:4314

The Coal Trade for 1851.—The quantity sent by railroad this week is 32,020 03—by canal, 11.821 05—for the week, 43,801 05 tons. Decrease by railroad, 2,159 05 tons. Decrease by railroad, 2,159 05 tons. Decrease by canal, 311 tons. The canal company have reduced the tolls from 65 to 50 cents per ton, on all coal that passes through Fairmount Locks. The boatmen have also agreed to reduce the freight to \$1.35 to New York from Port Carbon and Mount Carbon, and \$1.50 from Schuyikill Haven. The canal company have also reduced the instalments to be paid on boats sold, from \$50 to \$25 per month. Coal can now be delivered by canal to Philadelphia for \$1.10, and to New York for \$2.03 per ton. Wo understand that the rates of tolls promulgated by the two companies had been agreed upon in good faith between the parties—and several operators who had made their arrangements to ship by canal, suddenly transferred their business to the railroad. Other operators in this region, who last year shipped nearly all their coal direct to New York by canal, received no orders by that avenue, and they could effect no sales for that market except by railroad. The canal company, finding that they were not receiving their portion of the trade, began to suspect foul play on the part of the railroad company. This was deficient to satisfy the Board that they have sifted sufficient to satisfy the Board that they have sifted sufficient to satisfy the Board that if no direct drawbacks had been given, certain parties were to receive prospective advantages, which, in effect, amounted to the same, and derived the canal of THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851 .- The quantity sent med—but we understand that they have sifted sufficient to satisfy the Board that if no direct drawbacks had been given, certain partice were to receive prospective advantages, which, in effect, amounted to the same, and deprived the canal of tonnage—hence the reduction of the canal company; and we understand that the company are determined now to have their proportion of the trade under any circumstances. If the present reduction will not answer, they will make any further reductions that may be necessary, and allow it on all the coal that passes Fairmount. Their expenses do not increase as the tonnage increases—they are the same, whether they carry 100,000 or 800,000 tons per annum—and having the necessary machinery to do that amount of business, they had better secure their portion of the trade, even if they are compelled to reduce to 40 or 30 cents toll. Their income from rents alone will pay nearly, if not quite, all their current expenses, except, probably, keeping the cars in this region in repair. By striking out an independent, honest, open, and impartial course, they will inspire the confidence of the operators to such an extent, that a trade will be built up for it in two or three years, that will make a property, now comparatively valueless, productive and valuable.—Potsville (Pa.) Miners Jeurnal, April 26. Journal, April 26.

NEW System of Romeny at the West.— A few days since, two men in a wagon, when within a couple of miles of Jonesboro, Union county, Illinois, asked a farmer who was the heaviest merchant in that town. The farmer mentioned some a couple of miles of Jonesboro, Union county, Illipols, asked a farmer who was the heaviest merchant in that town. The farmer mentioned some merchants, and among the number, spoke of a Mr. Dishon. They drove their wagon up to Dishon's store, and requested him to permit them to place a box (which they had in their wagon) in his store for the night. After urging some objection, Mr. D. finally consented to take the box in his store room. The men then put up their horses for the night, and early on the following morning had their wagon at D.'s store door to get their box and start on their journey. Mr. D. then missed a bolt of fine broadeloch from his counter. His suspicion being roused, he examined his desk, and discovered that five hundred dollars had been stolen during the night. He then told the men that the box must not be taken from the store until it was examined. They swore that he might go to h—II, for they would take their box, and as they rushed to take hold of it, Mr. D. stepped out of the door, and locked them in. Having obtained assistance, the door was opened, and the men taken. The lid was knocked of, when a stout, daring looking man spring forth, and the missing cloth, money, some siles, and a dark lantern, found in the bottom. The follow pretended to turn "State's evidence," and declared that he had long sough, as a second and declared that he had long sough, as a second and declared that he had long sough, as a second and declared that he had long sough, as a second and declared that he had long sough, as a second and declared that he had long sough as a second and declared that he had long sough as a second and declared that he had long sough as a second and declared that he had long sough as a second and second and second the had long sough as a second and declared that he had long sough as a second and second and second the had long sough as a second and second an sales, and a dark lantern, found in the bottom. The fellow pretended to turn "State's evidence," and declared that he had long sought an opportunity to leave the other men; that to have left them vountarily would have brought their deadly vengeance upon him; that he had never been detected before; that he remained with them only because he was compelled to do so to preserve his life; that there were now six hundred men in the United there were now six hundred men in the United States engaged in the same business; and that the last time he was at the general money deposit station, the company had over fifteen bushels of silver and gold. He would not be put in the same room with the two accomplices, fearing they would kill him. The two men swore to the officers that it was folly to put them in jail, for they had money and friends, it would take at least one hundred well armed men to guard them, an inotified them that they could not possibly be detained three weeks.—

New Alteny (Ind.) Ledger, April 21.

New Alteny (Ind.) Ledger, April 21.

Arrest of More of the Michigan Outlaws.

—U. S. Marshal Krox, assisted by his deputies, made another haul on Friday evening, about nine o'clock, in the town of Salem, Washtenaw county. They arrested one Van Sickles, and another person whose name we did not learn, for being engaged in counterfeiting United States coin. On Vau Sickles' premises, they found about a peek of bogus coin, in half dollars, Mexican dollars, five frame pieces, and quarter engles. They also found a beautiful set of dies for making half dollars. The dies were found buried in his coal bouse, (he being a blacksmith.) and the coin in the bellows of the shop. The coin was well executed, and had a pretty natural ring, but rather light in weight. It was so perfect, however, that it would readily pass among any but sharp business men. Van Sickles has long been suspected of being engaged in kindred operations. Constables John Dumas, of this city, and Heary Holden, of Jackson, came in on the Saturday morning train, with John Ladne and Robert M'Caan, two more charged with being among the railroad conspirators. They were arrested at Tocumsch.—
Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, April 28.